

WILSON AGAIN IS MADE PRESIDENT

Chief Executive Inducted Into Office With Due Ceremony.

PATRIOTISM MARKS THE DAY

Vice President Marshall First Takes the Oath—Imposing Inaugural Parade Is Largely Military in Its Nature—Flags and Illumination.

By EDWARD B. CLARK.
Washington, March 5.—Woodrow Wilson has been inaugurated president of the United States for the second time, and Thomas R. Marshall has come into his own as vice president of the United States for the second time in company with the chief executive.

For several nights prior to the inauguration, Washington was a flood of light. Thousands of American citizens came to the capital of their nation from all over the United States to witness the ceremonies attending the inauguration. The situation of the country in reference to its foreign relations added more than a touch of seriousness and a distinct flavor of patriotism to the entire proceedings. Washington is a city of flags at all times, but it became ten times a city of flags one day before the ceremonies of inauguration.

President Wilson drove from the White House to the capitol with his wife at his side. In the carriage with him were two members of the congressional committee which had general charge of the ceremonies, and of which Senator Overman of North Carolina is chairman.

Vice President Marshall, with Mrs. Marshall in the carriage with him, was escorted in like manner to the capitol.

Big Crowds, Many Flags.
From an early hour the sidewalks were crowded with persons waiting to see the president and "the first lady of the land" pass along the avenue to the place of the oath-taking. All the windows commanding a view of Pennsylvania avenue also were crowded with onlookers. The red, white and blue was everywhere in evidence. The only foreign flags to be seen in Washington were those flying from the flagpoles of the foreign embassies and legations which, even though they are located in the city of Washington, are recognized as being foreign territory.

Vice President Marshall was sworn into office before the inauguration of the president. The exercises took place in the senate chamber. The legislative day of March 3, so far as the senate was concerned, had been continued by recesses until the hour of 12 noon of the calendar day March 5.

The president pro tempore of the senate presided at the ceremonies preceding the administering of the oath to the vice president-elect. The president of the United States, the members of the cabinet, the foreign ambassadors and other notable guests occupied seats

in the senate chamber. At twelve o'clock the president pro tempore administered the oath of office prescribed by law to the vice president-elect.

Immediately following the taking of the oath of office by Mr. Marshall, the newly elected senators of the United States were sworn into office. Then the vice president made this announcement: "The sergeant-at-arms of the senate will carry out the order of the senate for the inauguration of the president of the United States."

The president-elect, accompanied by the chief justice of the United States, the joint committee on arrangements, the associate justices of the Supreme Court, the foreign ambassadors and ministers plenipotentiary, the members of the senate, preceded by the vice president and secretary of the senate, the holder members of the house of representatives, preceded by the officers of the house who have just relinquished office by virtue of the expiration of their terms, and other distinguished guests made their way to the inaugural stand.

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INTERESTING ITEMS

A Spanish merchant has made inquiries about American petroleum and machine oils.

Ten thousand pounds of oiled worsted yarn is needed by a dealer in the Netherlands.

The autumn crop of coconuts in Japan was a large one, 9,472,000 bushels being gathered.

The oldest fan in existence is in the museum at Cairo. It dates from the seventeenth century B. C.

ate door, the main corridors of the senate and through the rotunda of the capitol to the place set for the oath-taking. On reaching the inaugural stand, Woodrow Wilson took a place directly in front of Edward D. White, the chief justice of the United States, and the chief clerk of the Supreme court, James D. Maher. The sergeant-at-arms of the senate and the congressional committee on arrangements were immediately on the left of the president. The vice president, the associate justices of the Supreme Court and the members of the senate sat upon his right.

When all were assembled Chief Justice White, having in his right hand the open Bible upon which the hands of many former presidents have rested, advanced to Woodrow Wilson and administered to him this oath, which is imposed by the Constitution of the United States:

"You do solemnly swear that you will faithfully execute the office of president of the United States and will to the best of your ability, preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States."

Woodrow Wilson said in a firm voice, "I do," and he became for the second time president of the United States of America.

Then the president delivered his inaugural address and on its conclusion he made his way with Mrs. Wilson to



Thomas R. Marshall.

his carriage and was driven slowly to the White House at the head of the procession formed in honor of the inaugural ceremonies.

Luncheon Deferred for Parade.
In years past the presidential party always has entered the White House for luncheon prior to the review of the parade from the stand in front of the executive mansion. This invariably in the past caused such a delay that it was decided this year to do away with the luncheon feature.

President Wilson with Mrs. Wilson, the Vice President and Mrs. Marshall, and two members of his cabinet went immediately to the little inclosed structure, much like a sentry box, which had been built in the middle of the great grandstand in front of the White House and from which the chief executive viewed the parades.

It was the gravity of the situation in connection with our foreign affairs which gave to the inaugural ceremonies their serious tone and patriotic features. The parade of the day was largely military in its nature, although there were in the procession many bodies which in a sense might be said to represent the spirit of industrial preparedness of the United States for any eventuality which might come.

Make-up of the Procession.
At the forefront of the parade as it left the capitol were, of course, the president and the vice president of the United States with their guards of honor. Major General Hugh L. Scott, U. S. army, was the grand marshal of the occasion. George R. Linkins was the marshal of the civic organizations which took part in the marching ceremonies.

Immediately preceding the carriages of the presidential and vice presidential parties and of Col. Robert N. Harper, inaugural chairman, was the famous United States Marine band. The president had as his guard of honor the squadron of the Second United States cavalry.

The Vice President and Mrs. Marshall were escorted by the Black Horse troop of the Culver Military academy, Indiana, the state of which the vice president and his wife are natives.

The West Point cadets and the Annapolis cadets took part in the procession. In addition to these young soldier and sailor organizations there was as large a representation of the forces of the United States as properly could be spared from post and garrison duty.

In addition there were troops from Delaware, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Maryland, Virginia, and some other states of the Union representing the National Guard.

A patriotic and picturesque feature of the ceremonies attending the inauguration was supplied by the rapidly thinning ranks of the Grand Army of the Republic. In years past the soldiers of the war between the states have made the entire length of the line of march, but this year the distance which they tramped was shortened.

They added to the picture of the parade as they moved by the presidential reviewing stand with their old flags above them.

At night Washington was aglow with fireworks and with the combined effects of gas and electric light illuminations. In addition searchlights showed the heavens here and there, and one great shaft of light illuminated the apex of the Washington monument while another lighted up and brought into bold relief the dome of the capitol.

WILSON SETS OUT PRINCIPLES FOR U. S. IN PEACE AND WAR

"There Can Be No Turning Back—Our Own Fortunes As A Nation Are Involved," Says President—Pictures Wrongs Done U. S.

THE INAUGURATION AT A GLANCE.

President in carriage drawn by four horses and escorted by a squadron of the Second Cavalry, Regular Army, left White House at 11 o'clock for the capitol.

Vice-President Marshall, in second carriage, also drawn by four horses, followed the President. Vice-President escorted by the Black Horse Cavalry Troop of Culver Military Institute.

Presidential party assembled in President's room in capitol building at noon.

Vice-President Marshall took the oath at noon.

Presidential procession to east main portico, where President Wilson subscribes to the public oath administered by Chief Justice White, of the Supreme Court of the United States. (The President previously had taken the oath Sunday in private at the capitol.)

President delivered inaugural address, after which he returned to the White House.

Inaugural parade in two sections, one military, one civic, reviewed in passing the court of honor by the President and his party.

Illumination of entire city at sunset. Elaborate display of fireworks in the grounds around the Washington Monument at night.

Washington.—President Wilson's inaugural address was as follows: My Fellow-citizens:

The four years which have elapsed since last I stood in this place have been crowded with counsel and action of the most vital interest and consequence. Perhaps no equal period in our history has been so fruitful of important reforms in our economic and industrial life or so full of significant changes in the spirit and purpose of our political action. We have sought very thoughtfully to set our house in order, correct the grosser errors and abuses of our industrial life, liberate and quicken the processes of our national genius and energy and lift our politics to a broader view of the people's essential interests. It is a record of singular variety and singularity of distinction. But I shall not attempt to review it. It speaks for itself and will be of increasing influence as the years go by. This is not the time for retrospection. It is time, rather, to speak our thoughts and purposes concerning the present and the immediate future.

Although we have centered counsel and action with such unusual concentration and success upon the great problems of domestic legislation to which we addressed ourselves four years ago, other matters have more and more forced themselves upon our attention, matters lying outside our own life as a nation and over which we had no control, but which, despite our wish to keep free of them, have drawn us more and more irresistibly into their own current and influence.

Have Hit the Whole World.
It has been impossible to avoid them. They have affected the life of the whole world. They have shaken men everywhere with a passion and an apprehension they never knew before. It has been hard to preserve calm counsel while the thought of our own people swayed this way and that under their influence. We are a composite and cosmopolitan people. We are of the blood of all the nations that are at war. The currents of our thoughts, as well as the currents of our trade, run quick at all seasons, back and forth between us and them.

The war inevitably set its mark from the first alike upon our minds, our industries, our commerce, our politics and our social action. To be indifferent to it or independent of it was out of the question. And yet all the while we have been conscious that we were not part of it. In that consciousness, despite many divisions, we have drawn closer together. We have been deeply wronged upon the seas, but we have not wished to wrong or injure in return; have retained throughout the consciousness of standing in some sort apart, intent upon an interest that transcended the immediate issues of the war itself. As some of the injuries done us have become intolerable we have still been clear that we wished nothing for ourselves that we were not ready to demand for all mankind—fair dealing, justice, the freedom to live and be at ease against organized wrong.

Stand Firm in Armed Neutrality.
It is this spirit and with this thought that we have grown more and more aware, more and more certain that the part we wished to play was the part of those who mean to vindicate and fortify peace. We have been obliged to arm ourselves to make good our claim to a certain minimum of right and of freedom of action. We stand firm in armed neutrality since it seems that in no other way we can

demonstrate what it is we insist upon and cannot forego. We may even be drawn on, by circumstances, not by our own purpose or desire, to a more active assertion of our rights as we see them and a more immediate association with the great struggle itself. But nothing will alter our thought or our purpose. They are too clear to be obscured. They are too deeply rooted in the principles of our national life to be altered. We desire neither conquest nor advantage. We wish nothing that can be had only at the cost of another people. We have always professed unselfish purpose and we covet the opportunity to prove that our professions are sincere.

There are many things still to do at home to clarify our own politics and give new vitality to the industrial processes of our own life, and we shall do them as time and opportunity serve; but we realize that the greatest things that remain to be done must be done with the whole world for a stage and in co-operation with the wide and universal forces of mankind, and we are making our spirits ready for those things. They will follow in the immediate wake of the war itself and will set civilization up again. We are provincials no longer. The tragic events of the months of vital turmoil through which we have just passed have made us citizens of the world. There can be no turning back. Our own fortunes as a nation are involved, whether we would have it so or not.

Principles of a Liberated Mankind.
And yet we are not the less American and that account. We shall be the more American if we but remain true to the principles in which we have been bred. They are not the principles of a province or of a single continent. We have known and boasted all along that they were the principles of a liberated mankind.

These, therefore, are the things we shall stand for, whether in war or in peace.

That all nations are equally interested in the peace of the world and in the political stability of free peoples and equally responsible for their maintenance.

That the essential principle of peace is the actual equality of nations in all matters of right or privilege.

That peace cannot securely or justly rest upon an armed balance of power.

That governments derive all their just powers from the consent of the governed and that no other powers should be supported by the common thought, purpose or power of the family of nations.

That the seas should be equally free and safe for the use of all peoples, under rules set up by common agreement and consent, and that, so far as practicable, they should be accessible to all upon equal terms.

That national armaments should be limited to the necessities of national order and domestic safety.

That the community of interest and of power upon which peace must henceforth depend imposes upon each nation the duty of seeing to it that all influences proceeding from its own citizens meant to encourage or assist revolution in other states should be sternly and effectually suppressed and prevented.

Imperative We Stand Together.
I need not argue these principles to you, my fellow-countrymen. They are your own, part and parcel of your own thinking and your own motive in affairs. They spring up native amongst us. Upon this as a platform of purpose and of action we can stand together.

And it is imperative that we should stand together. We are being forged into a new unity amidst the fires that now blaze throughout the world. In their ardent heat we shall, in God's providence, let us hope, be purged of faction and division, purified of the errant humors of party and of private interest, and shall stand forth in the days to come with a new dignity of national pride and spirit. Let each man see to it that the dedication in his own heart, the high purpose of his nation in his own mind, ruler of his own will and desire.

I stand here and have taken the high and solemn oath to which you have been audience because the people of the United States have chosen me for this august delegation of power and have by their gracious judgment named me their leader in affairs. I know now what the task means. I realize to the full the responsibility which it involves. I pray God I may be given the wisdom and the prudence to do my duty in the true spirit of this great people. I am their servant and can succeed only as they sustain and guide me by their confidence and their counsel. The thing I shall count upon, the thing without which neither counsel nor action will avail, is the unity of America—an America united in feeling, in purpose and in its vision of duty, of opportunity and of service.

We are to be aware of all men who would turn the tasks and the necessities of the nation to their own private profit or use them for the building up

of private power; beware that no faction or disloyal intrigue break the harmony or embarrass the spirit of our people; beware that our government be kept pure and incorrupt in all its parts. United alike in the conception of our duty and in the high resolve to perform it in the face of all men, let us dedicate ourselves to the great task to which we must now set our hand. For myself I beg your tolerance, your countenance and your united aid. The shadows that now lie dark upon our path will soon be dispelled and we shall walk with the light all about us if we be but true to ourselves—to ourselves as we have wished to be known in the councils of the world and in the thought of all those who love liberty and justice and the right exalted.

WILSON RENAMES CABINET.
All But Three Of Present Official Family Have Served For Four Years.

Washington.—President Wilson renamed his present cabinet, as follows: Secretary of State—Robert Lansing, of New York.

Secretary of the Treasury—William Gibbs McAdoo, of New York.

Secretary of War—Newton D. Baker, of Ohio.

Attorney General—Thomas W. Gregory, of Texas.

Postmaster General—Albert Sidney Burleson, of Texas.

Secretary of the Navy—Josephus Daniels, of North Carolina.

Secretary of the Interior—Franklin Knight Lane, of California.

Secretary of Agriculture—David Franklin Houston, of Missouri.

Secretary of Commerce—William Cox Redfield, of New York.

Secretary of Labor—William Baughman, of Pennsylvania.

Only three of the ten cabinet officers named four years ago have changed. The first to retire was James C. McReynolds, attorney general, who quit when appointed to the bench of the Supreme Court. William Jennings Bryan retired from the secretaryship of state as a protest against President Wilson's note to Germany after the sinking of the Lusitania. Lindley M. Garrison retired as secretary of war because he did not endorse the President's views on the preparedness situation, holding them inadequate.

ASKS BERNSTORFF TO EXPLAIN.
Berlin Would Know How Zimmermann Note Got Out.

London.—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Amsterdam says:

"According to a Frankfort telegram received here the German Government has sent a wireless dispatch to Count von Bernstorff, former German ambassador to the United States, who is at sea returning to Germany, asking him to explain how the German note with regard to bringing Mexico and Japan into war with the United States was divulged. A special courier has been dispatched to meet Count von Bernstorff on his arrival and warn him against granting any newspaper interviews on the situation."

The correspondent adds that the Socialist newspapers in Munich, Leipzig and Magdeburg criticize the note to Mexico as the crowning diplomatic blunder of Germany.

MILITARY DRILL FOR 230,000.
New York Bills Include All Boys Between 16 and 19.

Albany, N. Y.—Bills intended to provide for military training for all boys in New York State between the ages of 16 and 19 years were passed by the Assembly and Senate with only five votes cast against them. The bills would amend the military training law passed last year, which provided military training for school boys only.

Under the amendment 230,000 boys will be eligible for military training, while under the old law only 22,000 were eligible.

The measures provide that the boys shall receive three hours of military training a week from September 1 to June 15 of each year.

STATE'S RESOURCES PLEDGED.
Washington Legislature's Resolution Denounces Germany.

Olympia, Wash.—Both houses of Washington's Legislature adopted a resolution pledging men and resources to the Federal Government in the foreign crisis.

Efforts in the lower house failed to change the resolution to read "violence" instead of "murder" in referring to Americans killed in the submarine warfare.

FLETCHER WITH CARRANZA.
American Ambassador Will Have Chance For Long Talk.

Chapala, Mex.—General Carranza, accompanied by American Ambassador Henry P. Fletcher and the Chilean Minister, Antonio Aguado, arrived here Monday from Guadalajara by auto. They will remain until Tuesday giving Ambassador Fletcher an opportunity for intimate personal conversation with the first chief.

ENGLISH SHELLS FOR U. S. NAVY.
Great Britain Withdraws Objection To Hadfield's Contract.

Washington.—Great Britain has withdrawn her objection and made known her permission for Hadfield's, Ltd., an English munitions concern, to contract with the United States Navy for armor-piercing shells of the 14 and 16-inch type.

PAGE SEES LLOYD GEORGE.
Balfour Also Present At Lengthy Conference.

London.—Walter Hines Page, the American Ambassador, had a long conference with Arthur J. Balfour, the British Secretary for Foreign Affairs, at the Foreign Office. Afterward they went together to see Premier Lloyd George at his official residence, where they remained a long time in conference.

Necessary Piece Of Legislation, President Declares.
Washington.—President Wilson signed the Flood Control bill in the presence of Senator Randall of Louisiana and a group of members of Congress from Southern States. "It is a necessary piece of legislation," he said as he affixed his signature.

2 YARROWDALE MEN RELEASED.
Others Still Held In Quarantine Near German Capital.

Berlin (by wireless, via Sayville).—Two American ship surgeons and two veterinarians brought to Germany on the steamship Yarrowdale left Berlin Thursday on the way to Denmark. These men, being classed as officers, had been confined in a camp apart from the other Americans captured by the German raider in the South Atlantic and brought in on the Yarrowdale.

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ITS FAME RESTS ON PREPAREDNESS

Congress That Has Just Passed Responded to Demand for Defense Acts.

INCREASED NAVY AND ARMY

Vast Sums Appropriated for Fighting Vessels—Ship Purchase, Child Labor, Immigration and Other Important Laws Passed.

Washington, March 5.—On its response to the popular demand for national preparedness will rest the fame of the Sixty-fourth congress, which has just expired. Though it also enacted some economic statutes of great moment, the preparedness measures stand out above all other legislation.

Although ample provision has been made for fortifications, and authority has been granted by congress to more than double the standing army of the country, the metamorphosis of the United States from a commercial to a fighting nation has been wrought by the naval increases authorized.

The congress now expired has authorized naval armaments destined to make Uncle Sam eventually the peer of any nation on earth in sea power, excepting, perhaps, Great Britain.

In the two sessions comprising the Sixty-fourth congress there have been authorized and appropriated for no less than 118 war craft. Nor is this all. The first session adopted a three-year-building program, the construction of which should be undertaken prior to July 1, 1918. This program included this allotment of fighting ships: Ten battleships, six battle cruisers, ten scout cruisers, 50 torpedo boat destroyers, nine fleet submarines, 58 coast submarines, one experimental submarine (Neff system), three fuel ships, one repair ship, one transport, one hospital ship, two destroyer tenders, one fleet submarine tender, two ammunition ships, two gunboats.

Naval Vessels Appropriated For.
By the act which adopted this building program congress appropriated for four battleships, four battle cruisers, four scout cruisers, 20 destroyers, 30 submarines, and one each of these craft: Experimental submarine, fuel ship, hospital ship, ammunition ship and gunboat. During the second session provision was made for three battleships, one battle cruiser, three scout cruisers, 15 destroyers, one destroyer tender, one submarine tender and 18 submarines.

If the Sixty-fifth congress adopts the three-year program the remainder of the units for the reorganized battle fleet will be appropriated for next year. Staggering sums have been required to meet these demands, the naval appropriation for the second session of the expired congress alone amounting to almost a round half-billion dollars.

So great have been these expenditures that the ordinary sources of revenue are not sufficient and a special revenue measure had to be passed. Representative Kitchin, majority leader and chairman of the house ways and means committee, a small-navy man, in drafting the revenue measure and pressing it to passage through the house charged full responsibility for the measure to the advocates of preparedness.

Increase of the Army.
Increases of the regular army and its reorganizations under the national defense act were less striking than the naval increases. But the regular army was increased from an authorized peace strength of 100,000 to an authorized war strength of 216,000, capable of expansion in war time to 256,000. After prolonged agitation for preparedness both on land and sea, the consensus of the military experts was that the United States with its enormous length of coast line must rely on its fleet to defend its shores.

In the discussions that preparedness agitation in congress provoked it was again and again demonstrated that the temper of the American people is absolutely against a big standing army. Former Secretary Garrison formulated and laid before congress with President Wilson's approval a scheme for a Continental army to be recruited and trained under the universal military training principle. Representative Hay of Virginia, then chairman of the powerful house military committee, opposed the Continental army idea and substituted for it in the national defense act, the federalization of the National Guard. Mr. Hay won President Wilson over to his way of thinking—the Federalized National Guard became the second line of the land defenses and Secretary Garrison resigned from the cabinet.

Other Notable Acts.
Although preparedness was the key note of legislation, the Sixty-fourth congress found time also to enact a

ship purchase bill, the Adamson eight-hour railroad law, a child labor law, a measure to forbid the immigration of illiterate aliens, a rural credits bill, a vocational educational bill and an act reorganizing the government of Porto Rico and extending citizenship to the islanders.

The ship purchase bill established a government shipping board to supervise shipping matters generally. It appropriated \$50,000,000 to be obtained from the sale of Panama canal bonds for the purchase or construction of ships to be leased to private individuals in an effort to restore the American merchant marine.

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WILSON REBUKES WILSON

NOTHING abashes Mr. Wilson. He glibly announces to-day a policy the very opposite of one he was proclaiming yesterday, with a third, or a fourth at variance with all the rest! He has faced about so often upon most of his leading policies that friends and critics alike have been hopelessly bewildered in trying to find something resembling a consistent course amid the entangling maze of it all.

He caustically denounces those senatorial traitors who, led by Senator Stone, of Missouri, the Democratic chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, thru their dishonest filibuster prevented the overwhelming majority of their fellow Senators from voting at this critical moment upon the question of arming American vessels for self-defense against Germany's piracy.

That denunciation of these cowardly, unpatriotic Senators was entirely deserved, and every patriotic American applauds his words. But unfortunately the president's act loses much of its force because he himself has for years followed the very course he is now denouncing—another illustration of his utter want of anything like consistency in his public policies.

Does any one doubt that Mr. Wilson in flogging these Senators is scourging his own back? If so, read his message to the 63rd session of the 63d Congress, in 1914, vol. 1, "Messages and Documents," pages 5-13. Hear him:

He opposes enforced training of young men for military service—"the time or place does not especially call for such [defense] measures," p. 12; criticizes those who do, as "thrown off their balance by a war with which we have nothing to do, and whose causes cannot touch us," p. 12; such persons "should be ashamed of any sort of hostility, or fearful preparation for trouble," p. 12; advised, "when half the world is on fire, we shall be careful to make our moral insurance against the spread of the conflagration very definite, very certain indeed," p. 12. Perhaps Mr. Wilson, that his endless writing of fine notes would be a "moral" insurance against Germany's murderous torpedoes! Moral preparation indeed!

Then, he asks "who shall tell us what sort of a navy to build?," declares, "we shall not alter our attitude [of opposition] toward it because some amongst us are nervous and excited," p. 13. Finally, he dismisses the whole question of a greater navy with calm disdain—"There is no need to discuss it," adding, "we have not been negligent of national defense," &c!

Yet every school-boy knows now, over two years after these words were uttered by the president, that our country is almost wholly unprepared to defend itself on land or sea—in fact, our army did not keep a lot of miserable Mexican "greasers" from invading the border states and burning houses and murdering citizens!

Then in his foolish speech at Philadelphia in 1915 Mr. Wilson openly professed himself as "too proud to fight," and that, too, after Germany had slaughtered 115 Americans on board the Lusitania and committed other like outrages!

Moreover, his whole cabinet, except Secretary of War Garrison, whom he forced out, was opposed to doing anything to put the country in a position to protect itself from foreign insult or outrage, his Secretary of State, Bryan assuring Wilson that between "day-light and dark an army of 1,000,000 men could be raised," etc.

Are not the cold facts at this moment, March 10th, 1917, that because of this folly of Mr. Wilson, his Democratic Congress and Cabinet, our land is at the mercy of any strong foe attacking on land or ocean? So, we submit that his caustic message rebuking those traitorous Senators, is his own rebuke!

"In the immediate presence of a crisis fraught with more subtle and far-reaching possibilities of national danger than any other the whole history of its international relations, the congress has been unable to act either to safeguard the country or to vindicate the elementary rights of its citizens."

But no matter what neglect and folly president Wilson has been guilty of in the past, all true Americans, irrespective of party, are standing back of him in his courageous and patriotic resolution, to the late, to defend our flag and Nation.

Saves Eggs

Royal Baking Powder makes it possible to produce appetizing and wholesome cakes, muffins, cornbread, etc., with fewer eggs than are usually required.

In many recipes the number of eggs may be reduced and excellent results obtained by adding an additional quantity of Royal Baking Powder, about a teaspoon, for each egg omitted. The following tested recipe is a practical illustration:

SPONGE CAKE

1 cup sugar
1/2 cup water
3 eggs
2 teaspoons Royal Baking Powder
1 cup flour
1 teaspoon salt
1/2 cup cold water
1 teaspoon flavoring

DIRECTIONS:—Boil sugar and water until it spins a thread and add to the stiffly beaten whites of eggs, beating until the mixture is cold. Sift together three times, the flour, salt and baking powder, and add alternately to the white mixture with the yolks of the eggs beaten stiff. Add 1/2 cup cold water and flavoring. Mix lightly and bake in moderate oven about one hour.

The old method called for 6 eggs and no baking powder

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

made from Cream of Tartar, derived from grapes, and adds none but healthful qualities to the food.

No Alum

No Phosphate

SUSSEX'S GOOD ROADS

SUSSEX County to bond itself for \$1,000,000 worth of good roads—wise! Sussex! By this wise act it is presenting itself not one million, but several millions of dollars with the road cost, after a few years use of it, thrown in free!

Sussex has over 500,000 acres of land, and the day that \$1,000,000 road is completed, she can mark up her land values on a very low estimate at least \$1,500,000.

Again, see what a big money saver and maker a good road is: The yearly interest on \$1,000,000 worth of 20 year bonds at 4 1/2 per cent. is \$45,000, or \$15,000 a year less than the County has been annually paying for the past 10 years for its wretched mud and sand roads, often impassable and worth to-day, after an outlay of \$600,000, little or nothing more than 10 years ago! In fact, last year Sussex County threw away \$70,000 on its mud roads.

Again, look at the saving in haulage, to say nothing of the frightful wear and tear on wagon, harness and horses, on bad roads, plus the further losses of the farmer's time, good markets missed in winter, etc.

The Delaware Good Roads Association gives the following estimate of the cost last year of hauling over Sussex County dirt roads in good condition—the other years are far otherwise:

"Per ton per mile—Strawberries, 35c.; sweet potatoes, 35c.; melons, 35c."

With prices as above, the cost over a good road would be as given below:

Per ton per mile—Strawberries, 18c.; sweet potatoes, 17c.; melons, 12c."

The saving due to good roads would be:

Strawberries, 20c. per ton per mile, or \$1 per ton for 5 miles.

Sweet potatoes, 18c. per ton per mile, or 90c. per ton for 5 miles.

Melons, 21c. per ton per mile, or \$1.05 per ton for 5 miles."

There are many other advantages in building a comprehensive system of good roads under scientific engineering direction, rather than in piece-meal fashion, lower cost, better workmanship, etc., and immediate results to the whole county instead of 10 or more years waiting for certain sections.

There are still other great gains to the financial, social and hygienic welfare of the entire county that will follow in the wake of such a wise method of public improvement, which our space forbids setting out.

Finally, The Transcript repeats now what it has for years advocated—that the whole state should bond itself up to its eyes to get at once everywhere that greatest of blessings—good modern roads.

For Parents to Remember.

Every man who has ever been a child should remember what he was when a child, what he loved, and how much he understood, and what he did, and should remember that his child is just the same sort of a child.—Exchange.

Pretty Familiar.

Professor Fudge—"What do you mean, Mr. Jones, by speaking of Dick Wagner, Lucie Beethoven, Charlie Gonnard and Fred Handel?" Jones—"Well, you told me to get familiar with the great composers."—Musical American.

Work Took Longer.

Author—"Why do you charge me more for printing this time than usual?" Publisher—"Your new novel is so dull the compositors were constantly falling asleep over it."—Boston Evening Transcript.

Brazil's Wealth in Iron Ore.

Brazil is said to have the largest known deposits in the world of 70 per cent iron ore, practically free from phosphorus. The state of Minas Geras alone is estimated to have 1,500,000,000 to 2,000,000,000 tons about 300 to 400 miles from the seacoast, and bodies of iron ore exist in other states of Brazil, according to Percival Farquhar in an address at a meeting of the federal trade council, New Orleans. Our eastern mills, says the Engineering Record, whose expansion should take a new phase with our increasing export of steel and steel products, can use this ore to advantage, as well as Europe, where it will allow low-grade and high phosphorus ores to be used by mixture.

Co-Operative Movement Grows.

The last International Co-Operative alliance congress, held in Glasgow, Scotland, in 1914, was composed of 24 national units, including something like 130,000 separate co-operative societies, with a total of about 20,000,000 members. If each member is considered to represent a family of four, the number of persons directly affected by the co-operative movement in Europe when the war began was about 80,000,000, more than the entire population of the United States in 1900, and the value of the business done by these societies was estimated to be about \$2,000,000,000.—London Times.

Russia Plans Biological Station.

The Imperial Academy of Sciences of Petrograd is planning to establish a biological station on the shore of Lake Baikal. This lake, which in places is more than a mile deep, has a remarkable fauna, some of its fishes not being found anywhere else in the world. Some of the species are very ancient, and are supposed to be vestiges of the subpolar fauna which existed in Siberia in the upper tertiary period.

Seeking Artificial Rubber.

Artificial rubber as a by-product of the manufacture of steel may be a possibility, as English scientists are experimenting with its production from coke-oven gases.

Why Concrete Cracks.

Concrete expands in cold weather instead of in midsummer. This is due to the increase of moisture present in the cement. During the warm weather, the moisture dries out.

All Have Part in Great Scheme.

Despite not any man, and do not spurn anything. For there is no man that hath not his hour, nor is there anything that hath not its place.—Rabbi Ben Azai.

LOOK!

I Buy Old Automobiles for JUNK

JACOB PROTIGAL

515 E. Third St.
WILMINGTON, DEL.
Phone 3508 W

Shoe Repairing

I have purchased a new electric machine for finishing my work, which enables me to turn out all work in the shortest possible time, and the finish is far superior to hand-finished work.

L. FROMKIN

Kates' old stand, East Main St.
MIDDLETOWN, DEL.

GETTING A START

By
Nathaniel C. Fowler, Jr.

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TO PARENTS.

Let me diverge for once from my policy of addressing young people directly, that I may say a few words to fathers and mothers.

The selection of a vocation is usually made either by the boy himself, by his parents, or by both.

Theoretically, at least, the parent is supposed to be the best adviser for his son, because he has seen more of him and should be able to diagnose his ability with some degree of accuracy.

While the parent undoubtedly intends to advise the son for his good, it is obvious that neither the father nor the mother is infallible, and that, being human, they are likely to err and influence their boy to his detriment.

We are all more or less swayed by prejudice. If a father, for example, has made a failure of his work, he is likely to advise his son against it, even though the latter may be adapted to it. Conversely, if a father has achieved success in his vocation, he quite naturally assumes that what he has done well his boy can do equally well.

The parent often forgets to study his boy, and he is quite likely to assume that his son is fit for this and unfit for that.

I do not consider that the advice of any one person, whether he is a parent or not, is sufficient to determine the vocation for a young man.

Composite counsel is far better than individual opinion.

The parent should begin to study his son when the boy has passed his fourteenth or fifteenth year, perhaps before; he should watch him carefully, talk with him in a friendly way, and bring to his attention the advantages and disadvantages of the several callings, especially those for which he thinks his son is fitted.

The father should go further, and consult with his friends, those who come in contact with his boy, that from composite counsel, he may be able to advise him more definitely and more carefully.

To push or to force the boy into a vocation, without careful thought and considerable study, is as unwise as it is to rob him of his birthright. Thousands upon thousands of boys have been started wrong because of self-opinionated fathers, who, without consideration, forced their sons into vocations against their inclinations and ability.

Many a devoted mother and over-ambitious father, wholly from self-pride and without any real regard for their offspring, have attempted to coerce him into some profession, when the boy had absolutely no liking for it or ability to practice it. They would have their son a lawyer when the boy would make a good business man. They would force him to become a teacher when he lacked the power to impart information. They would make a business man of a student who loved his books more than money.

Remember, parents, that your boy, on the threshold of life, is soon to be his own master, and that you have no more right to force him under your will than you have to steal his overcoat or shoes.

The boy of today is the man of tomorrow, and what you do with him today may make or break him tomorrow.

The Stage Englishman.

Bancroft, the English actor, brought upon the stage a new type of languid Englishman. Southern, in his "Lord Dunsyre," had represented an English aristocrat as an absolutely brainless idiot. When the aristocrat appeared upon the boards he was generally made up to a caricature of famous imbecility.

But Bancroft put before the eyes of his audience a presentable as well as a real specimen of a man of breeding, a little haughty and disdainful, full of absurd airs, but by no means a fool, and always good-hearted.

Of course, the most notorious example of his skill was "Caste," whose appearance under the humble roof of the Eccles family is so irresistibly comic.

He is so entirely a fish out of water, and yet so affably and pleasantly at home—a gentleman, in short, who is full of native kindness.

His Method.

"How is it that you can tell without timing him whether or not a motorist is exceeding the speed limit fixed by your local ordinance?" "If I can't count the spokes in his god-darned wheels I'm pretty sure he's breaking the law," replied Constable Sam T. Slackwater, the well-known sleuth of Skeedoo. "And if he looks like a Kansas City fellow that's got the money to pay his fine I know blame well he is!"—Kansas City Star.

ESTATE OF MARY P. STEWENS. Deceased. Notice is hereby given that Letters of Administration upon the Estate of Mary P. Stevens, late of St. Georges Hundred, deceased, were duly granted unto Harvey L. Cooper and Joseph G. Brown on the twenty-fifth day of January A. D. 1917, and all persons indebted to the said deceased are requested to make payment to the Administrators without delay, and all persons having demands against the deceased are required to exhibit and present the same duly proved to the said Administrators on or before the twenty-fifth day of January, A. D. 1918, or abide by the law in this behalf.

ADDRESS: CHAS. W. BUSH, ESQ., ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, WILMINGTON, DEL.
HARVEY L. COOPER,
JOSEPH G. BROWN,
ADMINISTRATORS.

Farms for Sale!

Acres	Price
219.....	\$ 20,000
40.....	22,000
50.....	18,000
87.....	25,000
90.....	15,000
100.....	15,000
109.....	10,000
172.....	10,000
41.....	7,200
80.....	6,000
90.....	4,000
100.....	10,000
130.....	6,800
140.....	11,000
110.....	9,500
100.....	5,700
128.....	6,500
202.....	7,000
70.....	3,100
18.....	16,000
500.....	1,000
120.....	12,000
80.....	10,000
120.....	8,000
75.....	8,000
170.....	17,000
16,000.....	16,000
100.....	7,000
100.....	21,000
160.....	16,000
115.....	6,000

JOHN HELDMYER, JR.

1.55

Round Trip

TO

PHILADELPHIA

A City Rich in Historic Memories

SUNDAY, MARCH 18

Special Train Leaves

MIDDLETOWN 8:26 A. M.

Returning, Leaves

PHILADELPHIA 7:06 P. M.

See City Hall Tower, open 12:30 to 4:00 P. M.; Independence Hall, open 10:00 to 1:00 P. M.; Memorial Hall and Academy of Fine Arts, open 1:00 to 5:00 P. M.; Commercial and University Museums, Fairmount Park Zoological Garden and the many other objects of interest of "The Quaker City."

PENNSYLVANIA R. R.

EACH DESIGN IS PRETTIER THAN THE LAST ONE



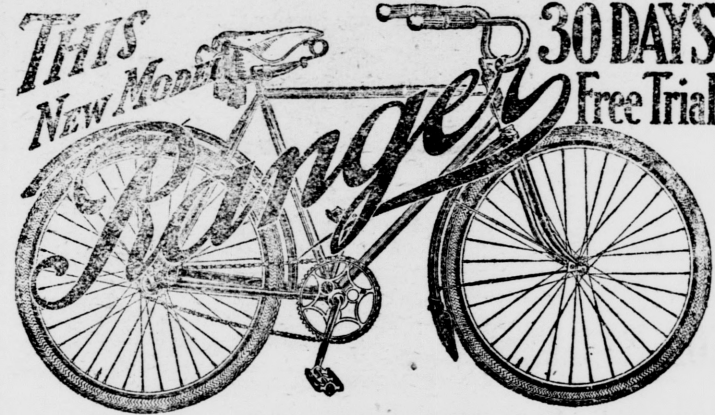
Only remains with you to decide the colors you want. Our carpets and rugs are famous for their beauty, because we buy only the richest patterns, and also take the greatest care to keep in stock only those goods that have proven their durability. Come in and see them. You are bound to be pleased.

J. H. EMERSON
Middletown, Delaware

FOR RENT

115 acre farm at Ginn's Corner, Townsend, Del., for present year, possession given March, 1st.

Write or phone.
WM. H. REYNOLDS,
Selbyville, Del.



30 DAYS Free Trial

Your Choice of Ninety-Four (94) Styles Colors and Sizes in the famous line of "Ranger" Bicycles, shown in full color in our big new Catalogue, set off the prices. There are eighty-three (83) others, also shown at prices ranging from \$11.75, \$13.75, \$15.75 up. There is a **MEAD** Bicycle for every rider, at a price made possible only by our **FACTORY-DIRECT-TO-RIDER** sales plan.

SEND NO MONEY but write TODAY for this new Catalogue of "Ranger" Bicycles. Full particulars of our great new offer to deliver to you **all charges prepaid**, your choice of any of the 94 kinds of "RANGER" Bicycles you may select, for **ONE MONTH'S FREE TRIAL**. This wonderful offer is **absolutely genuine**. No one criticizes your choice if it's a "Ranger"—the most popular, largest selling bicycle in the country.

TIRES, LAMPS, Built-Up-Wheels with Coaster-Brakes, Inner Tubes, Electric Lighting Outfits, all the newest ideas in Bicycle equipment and Sundries, as well as the Repair Parts and Combination Offers for renting your old Bicycle—all shown fully illustrated, at **HALF USUAL PRICES**. Our new Catalogue is the largest ever issued by any Bicycle concern. Even if you do not need a new Bicycle now, or Repair Parts, Tires, etc., for your old Bicycle, you need this Catalogue to tell you the prices you should pay when you do buy.

RIDER AGENTS WANTED We want a Rider Agent in every neighborhood to ride and exhibit the new "RANGER" Bicycles. You can select the particular style suited to your own needs. Boys and young men in all parts of the country are riding "Rangers" and taking orders from their friends. They make a good commission on every sale and so can you. Our great output, perfected methods and machinery enable us to sell "quality" Bicycles at prices below all competitors.

MOTORCYCLE AND AUTOMOBILE SUPPLIES. Our big, new Catalogue also gives large space to these lines at lowest prices. Thousands of a generation ago are now buying their "Auto" Sundries of us, because they know "Mead" quality and prices are always right.

WRITE US TODAY. Do not delay. A postal request at a cost of one cent will bring you the big catalogue. **DO NOT BUY** until you get it and our wonderful new offers and prices.

J. L. MEAD CYCLE CO. CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Advance in Prices

Effective March 1st, 1917, all of the following prices will be advanced at least 25 per cent, some colors 100 per cent, however we will accept orders while our present stock lasts, as follows:

Inside House Paint, White.....	\$1.90
Outside House Paint, White.....	1.90
All popular colors of house paints except Vermillion and Green.....	1.90
Vermillion.....	2.25
All shades of Green.....	2.25
Red Barn Paint (1 gal. cans).....	1.25
Red Barn Paint (5 gal. cans).....	1.10
Light Brown Barn Paint (1/2 Barrel).....	.90
Light Brown Barn Paint (1 Barrel).....	.75

All of this stock was bought before the recent advance in prices and it is guaranteed to be mixed from pure linseed oil and white lead. Write or call for our color cards.

SHORT & WALLS LUMBER CO.

These are CASH prices

AMES J. ROSS, President. WM. DENNEY Secretary and Treasurer
—INCORPORATED 1847—

Kent County Mutual Insurance Co.

Dover, Del.

Insures Property Against FIRE and LIGHTNING

BUSINESS CONDUCTED ON THE MUTUAL SYSTEM

Has Returned to its Policy-Holders in Dividends and Surrendered Policies over

\$700,000.00

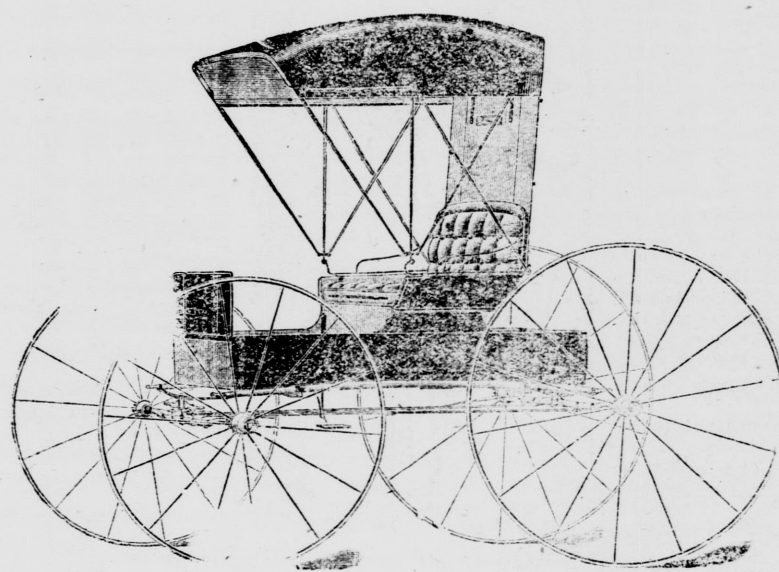
Present Membership Over Nine Thousand, With Over

\$13,000,000.00 INSURANCE IN FORCE

AGENTS

WM. B. JESTER, Agent, Delaware City. D. B. MALONEY, Agent, Townsend.

AGENTS IN ALL THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS



All the best makes of High and Medium grade Carriages in stock at all times

J. F. McWhorter & Son

MIDDLETOWN DELAWARE

The Transcript, \$1.00

MILLER'S LAST BILL

WASHINGTON, MARCH 6.—During the last three minutes of the term of Congressman Thomas W. Miller, Sunday at noon, he had the honor of securing the passage of the last item of legislation of the Sixty-fourth Congress, the life of which expired at 12 o'clock. This was the resolution providing for the retention of all of the 17 capitol telephone exchange operators, proposed by the committee on accounts, of which he was the ranking Republican member.

Mr. Miller secured the recognition of the Speaker three minutes before 12 o'clock, in order that he might speak on the resolution. It was passed after he had pointed out the conditions, which he considered warranted, taking the action proposed. The retention, he said, would enable the members of the force to arrange satisfactory vacation periods and would obviate the necessity for employing inexperienced help when the work became heavy again.

Mr. Miller had a strenuous time the last few days of his term, when Congress was in session day and night. He figured in a spirited debate early Saturday morning, when he advocated the passage of a House resolution continuing an investigation of the fiscal affairs of the District of Columbia. The claim had been made that funds had been going into the District treasury which should have gone into the treasury of the United States. It was claimed that \$2,208,209 had been restored to the United States treasury from the District treasury. Mr. Miller and Representative Ben. Johnson, of Kentucky, chairman of the District committee, and Representative Lloyd of Montana, chairman of the committee on accounts, spoke for the resolution, and Representatives Sanford and Fitzgerald of New York against it. It was lost by a small margin.

Congressman Albert F. Polk, the new Representative from Delaware, has been here several days and he has had several interesting chats with Mr. Miller, whom he succeeds. Senator Wolcott and Representative Polk formally assumed their duties yesterday. Senator Wolcott succeeding Senator Henry A. duPont. The entire Delaware delegation in Congress is now Democratic.

Congressman Polk and retiring Congressman Miller visited the legislators, as well as the governor and his party, at their respective hotels.

On the inauguration stand, yesterday, with retiring Congressman Miller, were Mrs. Miller and Mr. and Mrs. F. G. Tallman, of Wilmington.

Ex-Congressman Hiram R. Burton of Delaware visited Representative Hall during the closing hours of the Sixty-fourth Congress.

TOWNSEND

Mrs. Sallie Denney has returned home, after spending several days with relatives in Earleville, Md.

Mrs. George M. D. Hart and four attendants entertained the Ladies' Aid Society at her home Tuesday night.

Mrs. W. H. Reynolds and children spent Saturday and Sunday with her parents, Rev. John Beauchamp and family, in New Castle.

Mrs. Edward Graves, who underwent a surgical operation at the Medico-Chi Hospital, Philadelphia, Monday, is doing as well as can be expected.

Mr. Leroy Lockerman and family have recently moved from Cape Charles, Va., to Delmar, and are now guests of her parents, R. Beardsley and family, near town.

Much praise has been given Miss Edna May Reynolds, a pupil of Miss Kate Ratledge's 6th grade, who was selected to recite at the contest held in Dupont School Friday night last. She received many congratulations on her recitation.

At the 4th quarterly conference of the M. E. Church here, Rev. Warren Burr was invited to return as pastor for the fifth year. During the past four years Townsend has become one of the most desirable appointments in the conference. At the same conference Earl M. Shockey, of this town, was licensed to preach and will take work under the superintendent with a view to entering the conference.

ODESSA

Miss Alice Brown spent Tuesday in Wilmington.

Miss Jeanette Watkins is visiting in New Jersey and Pennsylvania.

Mrs. Frank Davis was a visitor in Philadelphia one day last week.

Mrs. William McCoy, of Wilmington, visited friends in town last week.

Mr. Carroll Staats, of near Townsend, visited friends in town on Sunday.

Miss Ina Staats, of near Townsend, was the guest of Miss Emily Webb over Sunday.

Miss Clara Ewell left on Wednesday for an extended visit to Northumberland, Pa.

Mrs. Joseph Heller and daughter have been visiting her parents, near Mt. Pleasant.

Messrs. Walter Wiest and Raynor Carrow, of Wilmington, have been at their homes on the sick list.

Mrs. Charles K. Gibson, of Northumberland, Pa., visited her uncle, Mr. Thomas Middleton, this week.

The annual missionary anniversary will be held in St. Paul's M. E. Church on Sunday evening, March 18th. Everybody is welcome.

Epworth League on Sunday evening at 8:45 o'clock. Topic, "Cultivating the Grace of Sympathy." Leader, Mrs. I. G. Webb. All are welcome.

MUTUAL LOAN ASSOCIATION

The forty fourth Annual meeting of The Mutual Loan Association of Middletown, Delaware, will be held on March 20th, 1917, at 8 o'clock, in the evening, in the office of the Secretary, for the purpose of electing a President, Secretary and Treasurer to serve one year, also three Directors to serve three years and one Director to serve one year.

DANIEL W. STEVENS, Secretary.

WORLD ALMANAC

This now famous work, the World Almanac and Cyclopaedia, has the unique distinction of being in all probability the most useful and cheapest single book printed in this country, if not indeed in the whole world! Think of it, 908 pages of pretty nearly the cream of all knowledge, an assemblage in convenient, indexed form of everything, anybody wants to know, a compact cyclopaedia in one volume—for 35 cents! It has quite distanced all rivals and may truly style itself the world's almanac.

It is an indispensable handy library of reference, right up to date, for its tens of thousands of yearly readers, who preserve its successive volumes in their libraries. It comes nearer being a whole library in itself than any book the writer knows. Its presence in a home is a source of endless satisfaction and profit for every member of it.

To give a fair idea of its contents even in a general way would take columns of The Transcript's space, so the writer will content himself with a brief history of the notable work and its remarkable growth under the skilful supervision of its present able editor, Mr. Frank H. Kenney, who for 17 years has wisely shaped its growing fortunes.

Under his skilful hand it has increased five-fold and in size from 432 pages of text to 908 pages of reading matter alone. Years of use warrant the high praise that it is in every sense an exceptionally fine piece of book work, the discriminating choice of its hundreds of themes, the writing, briefing, condensing of its multitude of matters—all, the labor of a master hand.

The World Almanac was first issued in 1866, and has grown to be a work of unequalled, all-around usefulness to every class, to every person in city, town, or country, to bankers, farmers, mechanics, housewives, school children—to everybody wishing to keep in close and accurate touch with the moving world about him or her. The 1917 edition of 230,000 weighs about 185,000 pounds and each copy contains about 1,500,000 words.

DELAWARE COLLEGE FEATURES

At a meeting of the Athenaeum Literary Society, of Delaware College, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Elwood Hoffecker, president; Bond Gassaway Brown, vice-president; Broadwater, secretary and treasurer; Albert Wallace, sergeant at arms.

Howard B. Luther lectured this week to the Senior Engineers on hydraulic measurements, and to the Juniors on the determination of shears at specific joints under concentrated loads.

The Freshmen class of 1920 held their annual dinner in the Rose Room of the duPont Hotel Friday evening. Professor Claude Spiker, of the modern language department, gave a lecture in New Castle Wednesday. His subject was "The City of Paris."

The English Department of Delaware College will present two plays on the

evening of May 11. One play, "Honor," was written by Professor Phoe and Irving Reynolds, a member of the Junior Class of 1918. The characters are: Williams, Fletcher, Plumby, Craig, Lang, Stewart, Middleton, Ewing, Lauritsen, Campall and Olcott. The other play, "The Rising of the Moon," by Lady Gregory. The characters are: Blair, Davis, Weiger and Martenis.

At a meeting of the Delaware College Engineering Society Tuesday, Michael J. Fidame, Thomas S. Caswell and D. Thompson Swing spoke on practical engineering subjects.

Fidame spoke on reservoirs. He is making a study of the Rodney street reservoir in Wilmington for his graduation thesis. He told how the work was started and how, step by step, it had been carried through by the contractors.

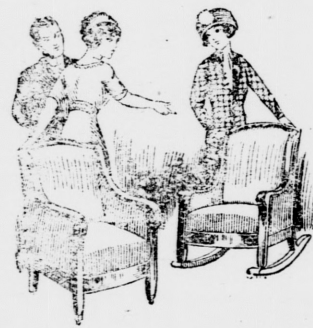
Caswell, who has worked several summers at Bancroft's Mills, spoke on the finishing of cotton textiles from the point of view of the chemical engineer.

Swing spoke on "Canning Corn," having worked in a corn factory for four summers. He spoke from experience.

Buys Down-State Bank

The Delaware Trust Company directors of Wilmington Thursday purchased the business and assets of the Laurel Savings Bank and Trust Company, of Laurel. The money consideration was not made public. Curtis E. Davis, heretofore president of the Laurel bank, was elected a director and vice president of the company and was given control of the Laurel branch. The other officers of the Laurel branch will be: William H. Cook, manager; Minus E. Culver, John W. King and Roland E. Quillin, assistant managers; Curtis E. Davis, Hernus E. Hastings, Perry M. Culver, A. Paul Robinson, Daniel J. Layton, John W. King, Minus E. Culver, Thomas H. Riggins, J. Roscoe Elliott, Albert J. White and Edmund Hitchens, directors.

The Laurel bank will be continued in its present building, which recently was constructed. Alfred I. duPont only recently obtained control of the Delaware Trust Company, and now is the president of that concern. The acquisition of the Laurel bank gives him control of one of the most influential and substantial banking houses in lower Delaware.



PAID LOCAL ADS.

Apple Trees, Peach Trees.
C. R. CLAYTON,
Middletown, Del.

FOR SALE—Large Stable on Cass street, near Main street. Apply to Mrs. J. R. HOFFECKER.

Clover, Alsike and Timothy Seed. Seed Oats and fertilizer stored in warehouse for immediate delivery. Phone 5. JESSE L. SHEPHERD.

If your victrola needs attention, call on me and I will render services at reasonable prices.
CHAS. S. ROBERTS,
Middletown, Del.

FARMS and property wanted anywhere. If you want to sell, rent, exchange, or buy, try me. One per cent after sold. Hundreds of Buyers want my next Catalogue out.
Hahr's Farm Agency,
800 Broad Street,
Newark, N. J.

SHERIFF'S SALES

SHERIFF'S SALE—BY VIRTUE OF a writ of Vend Exp., to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale at the County Building, Southeast Corner of Eleventh and King streets, city of Wilmington, New Castle county, Delaware, aware.

ON THURSDAY, THE 22d DAY OF MARCH, 1917, At 10 O'clock, A. M., the following described Real Estate, viz: All those three certain lots, parcels, or pieces of land known as Nos. 156, 157 and 158 on a revised plan of the "Buttonwoods," situated in the city and county of New Castle and State of Delaware, bounded and described as one lot as follows, to-wit: BEGINNING at a point on the north-easterly side of Buttonwood avenue at the distance of fifty feet northwesterly from the northwesterly side of Mehan avenue; thence continuing northwesterly along said side of Buttonwood avenue, one hundred and fifty feet to a corner, thence northeasterly and parallel with Mehan avenue, one hundred and fifty feet to another corner; thence southeasterly and parallel with Buttonwood avenue, one hundred and fifty feet to another corner, and thence southwesterly and parallel with Mehan avenue, one hundred and fifty feet to the place of beginning. Be the contents thereof what they may.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Justis J. Evans, and to be sold by THEODORE W. FRANCIS, Sheriff, Sheriff's Office, Wilmington, Del., March 7th, 1917.

Our Furniture

is guaranteed to stand up with the coming years. It is not to be thrust aside when the journey of life is half over. Our furniture will see you through to the end. All the prevailing woods fashioned in exquisite taste into dainty and substantial works of art. Sets for every room and individual pieces as well. Spring Matting, Rugs, Linoleum.

W. J. WILSON Middletown, Del.

Est. 1842

75 Years



Stieff

Manufacturer to User

Wait until next Monday, March 12th and visit our wonderful display of our different makes and styles of Pianos and Player Pianos in the store of FOGEL & BURSTAN, BROAD and MAIN STS., MIDDLETOWN, DEL.

All of these instruments are brand new and for sale.

For three-quarters of a century the name of CHAS. M. STIEFF, Baltimore, has stood for all that is artistic and durable in PIANOS.

The Stieff Piano

is truly an ARTIST PIANO as shown by the numerous demands we have from some of the most prominent artists, both at home and abroad.

The Shaw Piano

perfect in every detail, was founded in Erie, Pennsylvania, over twenty years ago and was purchased about fifteen years ago by our Firm. There is hardly any piano at any price that will compare with the SHAW as to tone and durability.

The Bennett-Bretz Piano

This is another of our make. Fully guaranteed, strong, serviceable. It is made to withstand the hard usage that so many pianos are called on to do.

Seventy-five years of studying, manufacturing and the facilities for manufacturing seventy-five high-grade pianos each week, enables us to give you a thoroughly artistic instrument for less money than probably anyone else can give you the same grade. By buying from the manufacturer, you save the dealer's profit and this means dollars and cents in your pocket.

Mr. Wm. J. Gilbert, will be in charge of this Special Sale. He will be glad to explain to you as to the construction, special prices, etc., and will be glad to have you call whether you are interested in buying or not. Tell us of your friends who are interested.

Visit us on MONDAY, MARCH 12th, at the store of FOGEL & BURSTAN, BROAD and MAIN STS., MIDDLETOWN.

Baltimore to Middletown, Factory to You, One Profit.

Open Evenings. Don't forget the time and place, Monday, March 12th, 1917.

CHAS. M. STIEFF

Warerooms—Wilmington, Del. Factories—Baltimore, Md.

FOGEL & BURSTAN'S SEVENTH YEAR

Reasons Why We Have Succeeded

IN no business is truthful advertising so necessary as in that of the merchant—especially the Country merchant. City stores with their floating trade, may exaggerate or mislead in their "ads." with safety for a long time; a country merchant MUST tell the truth about his goods, or his regular patrons will leave him, and pretty soon, the general public will turn him down.

You've all read about the lad who fooled the shepherds by crying "Wolf! Wolf!" when there was no wolf; and when the wolf did come, they thought he was lying as usual, and came not to his help. It's just that way with the country merchant who fools his patrons and the public with untrue advertising—when he really offers something fine they don't believe him.

As a firm we realized at the very beginning of our business that our advertising must be TRUE in every particular—neither false nor exaggerated. Following this course all these years, we are happy to believe, we have won the confidence both of our patrons and of the general public, and as a result our trade has year after year increased, and the number of our regular patrons grown pleasurable larger.

Therefore, when we herein announce to our lady friends and customers our purpose soon to give them the FINEST, CHOICEST MILLINERY DISPLAY we have ever had, Hats and Head-wear of every description, all in the very latest modes, and as cheap as the same can be bought in any city store—we mean just what we say, as our valued patrons will discover when they visit our handsomely renovated Millinery Rooms where our skilled Miss Dietrich and her assistants, will display all the attractive results of our long and painstaking search for the best examples of the newest and prettiest fashions in HATS, etc. We can and will give the ladies of Middletown and vicinity an opportunity to get Millinery Goods, new and fashionable, as fine as those offered by any store in the state—or out of it for that matter. We will soon announce in this paper the date of our latest and best Spring Millinery Opening. Don't miss calling at that time for it will repay you well.

FOGEL & BURSTAN DEPT. STORE

MIDDLETOWN, DELAWARE

FOR RENT

Eight room dwelling house on Cochran street recently vacated by John J. Jolls. Possession at once.

Apply to JOHN E. GINN.

DR. WARREN S. P. COMBS

DENTIST

MIDDLETOWN DEL.

(Office of the late Dr. Stites)

The Transcript, \$1.00

THE BOOK OF BUSINESS ADVICE For Young People



What must you know to find work quickly in business offices? What is paid for such service? What must you know to hold positions and to be promoted rapidly? Where shall you get the necessary training? How long will it take, and what will it cost? Who else have taken such courses and how have they made out? And after all, should you enter business and in what capacity?

Has been of great, unbiased help to thousands of young people in answering these questions to their satisfaction. It has fifty-one pages of information of interest to those who think of taking up a business career. It will aid YOU in making your plans. Write for it today.

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